## Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Richelleu." Edwin Booth. FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—" Saratoga."
LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—" Hunted Down." Laura

NIBEO'S GARDEN .- "The Black Crook." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"The Richelieu of the Period."

STADT THEATER.-"Griseldis." Mmc, Seebach, WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Home" and "Blue Devils." ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-At 21: Philharmonic So-

NEW-YORK CIRCUS .- "Billy Button." Sensational SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.-Songs, dances, ec-Wood's Museum and Menagerie.—At 3: "Boots at the Swan" At 8: "Monte Crisio."

### Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

Paris is still quiet, the Prussians occupying the limit Paris is still quiet, the Prassians occupying the limits assigned them. —— The city will be evacuated on the arrival of the official ratification of peace, which was extended to the stealthy footstep of a prowling savage. pected yesterday. - The French Provisional Govern-ment are preparing to move to Paris. - The Emperor shoulder, and stepped off twenty miles to a Versailles for Berlin on Saturday. a The German Parliament will not meet until the

were passed. - In the House, a bill was introduced appointing a Commission to audit the Southern war bors, we estimate that every acre of clearing claims. A resolution exonerating Gen. O. O. Howard from the charges made against him by Fernando Wood was passed by a strict party vote. An attempt to take up the Income Tax Repeal bill was de-

Filkins, the Albany express robber, has been identified in Court by Halpine, the express messenger. -- The coal Question is unchanged. -- Two Methodist Conferences are in session in Maryland. -- The Japanese Embassy were formally received by the President yesterday. —— The last English member of the Joint High Commission has arrived in Washington.

The Republican General Committee adopted an answer to the State; Committee's charges. —— Fourteen swindlers and counterfeitere were arrested. —— Van Leten, the ferger, pleaded guilty,...... O. W. Holmes spoke at the tenth Commencement of the Bellevue Medical College, sees Gold, 1101, 111, 1102. Thermome-Ser. 449, 507, 489.

and insures the prompt beginning of work by | day. the new House.

York Post-Office and the Boston Sub-Treasury building, which we supposed had been defeated in the House.

The Conference Committee on the Income Tax Repeal bill yesterday agreed, quite unanimously and emphatically, to disagree. We incline to think they were rather harmonious in their discordance. It has been suspected for some time that this legislative trick was designed to defeat the repeal. The action of jecting the bill confirms this belief.

There is a new and not altogether laudable manifestation of legislative good-nature in Washington. It was vesterday voted to pay a successful contestant \$2,000 for defending his right to a seat; and it was not until Mr. Payne of Wisconsin exposed the absurdity of the principle established, that the resolution was finally rescinded. Our lawgivers are growing entirely too generous with their neighbors.

The forgers are fast finding out that the way of the transgressor is peculiarly hard when his offenses set all the financial and commercial world after him. Van Eeten, a chief among these rascals, was yesterday convicted and will to-day be sentenced to the State Prison for a long term, with a prospect of immediate arrest on other charges when his time has expired. Four other prominent rogues of the same stamp are awaiting trial; a gang has lately been broken up in Boston; and, yesterday, fourteen fellows charged with forgery and counterfeiting were arrested in this city. The bankers may breathe a little

Of course there was no opposition to the entry of the Germans into Paris,-not even the rioting which a certain doubtful authority has assured us had taken place. It was not to be reasonably expected that the Parisians who threatened so loudly, after the war was concluded and the enemy still distant, would display any particular daring to face in the scarcity of habitations, &c., &c. or betray any extraordinary animosity when they came in sight and within reach Paris was as quiet on Wednesday as a New-England village on Sunday; the Germans occupied the quarters assigned them without interruption and without interrupting any one; and the meaningless ceremony of the occupation of the conquered Capital was as tame an incident as the war has witnessed. We publish this ample employment in satisfying the needs morning a full special description of the entry of his fellow colonists, even though no of the troops into the city, which gives all the most interesting scenes of what was, in spite mills, professional men, &c., would come in of of its tameness, a significant event.

We publish this morning an appeal from the General Republican Committee of New-York City to the Republican voters of the State. It is not necessary for THE TRIBUNE to repeat the statement of the views it has so often set | would be of no account; and every industrious, forth in regard to the fatal dissensions which frugal family would vanquish the inevitable

the party be in some way cast out of it, it is almost useless to hope that our legitimate majority in the State can be brought to the polls. We do not ask for the General Committee immumity from any criticism, however severe. But it is certainly in order to ask for some proof of charges so freely and recklessly made as these which have been launched against that organization. This has been repeatedly done, and the evidence has never been produced. We refer our readers to the full and complete analysis of all these baseless accusations which we print to-day, and do not doubt STEINWAY HALL.-Charity Concert. Miss Clara that the verdict of the mass of disinterested Republicans in the State will sustain the position assumed by the Committee.

> It is not precisely in accordance with the dictates of proverbial philosophy for New-York to be throwing reproachful stones at the glass houses of Brooklyn; but sufferers from Metropolitan taxation may at least be permitted to suggest to their suburban neighbors in the like unhappy financial condition that they maintain a set of Supervisors altogether too unreasonalle and ridiculously extravagant. Salaries of ten thousand a year for Judges of Police and petty City Courts would be princely liberality if the money thus voted belonged to the Supervisors who did the voting; but inasmuch as this, and like instances of extravagance, are to be paid by public funds raised by taxation, it strikes us as a great, not to say remarkable, illustration of Democratic imposition on tax-payers. Such illustrations are not curious with us, on this side of the East River; but we sympathetically trusted no other city was afflicted in like manner.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION. We hold in high regard the men and women who pioneered the settlement and cultivation of our country by civilized people. They plunged into the primitive forests with very little means-oftener under than over \$100 to each couple, including their coarse and scanty of THE THINKS, is our agent in Philhdelphia to receive each couple, including their coarse and scanty advertisements and subscriptions. His office is at No. 112 clothing—and built themselves rade log cabins, and cut down and burned (often while still green) the great, tall trees, and dug up the cold earth for a seed-bed, and, little by little, dug their way out into sunshine and civilizatien. The man often planted and heed and harvested with his rifle standing against a conshoulder and stepped off twenty miles to a grist-mill, too happy if he could afford to bring back with it some cheap toy for his child or In the Senate, yesterday, three Appropriation bills | the humblest luxury for his wife. Thus strughas cost the average pioneer a month's faithful work, and that, in the average, twenty years have been diligently, faithfully given to digging a farm out of the wilderness and making of it a farmer's homestead.

been somewhat shortened, but not much. If | which the heart of every man preaches its he locates judiciously, the pioneer finds neigh- own sermon. Whatever may be our opinion bors, a doctor, a store, mills, &c., planted near as to the merits and demerits of the war, or him much sooner than of old. Still, it is a ragged, arduous task to make a Christian home out of either dense forest or bleak prairie to - Van this day. He who "sticks his stake" far enough from settlements to find "homestead "land," must not expect to see a brick-yard, blacksmith's shop, saw-mill, grist-mill, wheelwright, &c., in his neighborhood very soon. There will be no delay in the organization He must usually spend a large share of his of the XLHd Congress. A Republican caucus time in road-making, yet travel for twenty last night resolved to nominate the present years on tracks that give a horse-team enough officers. This is equivalent to their reflection, to do in drawing half a tan twenty miles per

But the new idea of Industrial Colonies transforms all this. Let one hundred or more The Deficiency Appropriation bill passed the families resolve to settle together, and they Senate, yesterday, as it came from the House. may surround themselves with the comforts of bitterness of death. It includes the appropriations for the New- civilized life in fewer months than the years Now is the time, it ever, to the day helpful hand and cheerful words system. Instead of each pioneer traveling in quest of a fit location, two or three of the ablest are chosen for this important task, and, on their report, the purchase is made with the money contributed by each for the common benefit of all. It is their joint property until they choose to divide it, and no longer. Suppose One Thousand heads of families and single persons unite to purchase Twenty Thousand acres, costing \$60,000 to \$200,000 according to the Committee and a vote of the House re- its location. This land may be in a Territory, a new State, or an old one; we believe lands may be bought as cheap, all things considered, in Virginia or the Carolinas as in Colorado or Texas-timber and water-power being estimated at their true value, while Coal and Ores are secured in addition if they do not considerably enhance the price.

Now let the whole tract be carefully surveved by one who knows his business: let a village of 640 to 1,280 acres be laid out where a railroad station, water power, the proximity of timber or of coal, or some other natural advantage, shall dictate. Around the village plot, lay off larger allotments of two to twelve acres for the homes of merchants and others who choose to live out of the village, but do not expect to devote themselves wholly to farming. Then divide the residue into tracts of not exceeding forty acres, every one being at liberty to buy so many as he will pay for. Reserve liberally for a park, churches, and other public purposes, and put up every lot for sale to the highest bidder, (whether a member or not,) making suitable stipulations for its improvement. If few buyers appear at the first sale, stop it after these have been supplied, and try again and again as more members shall have arrived, or other settlers come in, until all is disposed of. Let any certificate of payment to the capital stock or original purchase fund be received as cash in payment for any lot purchased, with a liberal allowance of interest.

Of course, the above is but one out of many ways of attaining the same end; while there will at the outset be privations and hardships But, on the plan here rudely outlined, a thousand persons may combine their means to seek out and buy \$100,000 worth of real estate, have it properly laid out, and apportion it among themselves by public sale, so as to provide themselves with homesteads far more cheaply and expeditiously than could otherwise be done. Each mechanic would find others should see fit to visit his shop; themselves; the farmer would find all he needed in the colony, instead of having to travel weary miles in search of it; the land would be worth at least double its cost from the day on which its settlement by a colony was resolved on; Indians and wild beasts

spirit of faction which paralyzes the action of the time required under the no-system of isolated settlement. With fewer members, the advantages of Industrial Colonies are not so great and manifest, but even one hundred

could not fail to find them considerable. The one formidable peril of an Industrial Colony is that of dishonest, incapable, selfseeking officers. A rogue as treasurer might abscord with the entire capital, leaving the members destitute among strangers. Against this danger, all possible security must be taken; and no man should be trusted with others' means who shall not have fairly earned and saved means of his own.

SEED FOR FRANCE.

A Committee, under the management of the

Marquis of Exeter, was formed about two months ago in England, to receive donations of corn and other seeds for the Spring planting in France. It has not been successful. The English have individually shown a noble generosity to their ancient enemies during their terrible straits of this Winter, but they appear to have put all their strength into the work of relieving the sick and wounded, and averting the present imminent danger of starvation. The Spring is now at hand, and there are literally almost no seeds in France. The peasant farmers make an appeal to the farmers of America for help. They say, "Without foreign relief a famine next year is inevitable, as terrible as that caused by the drouth in Eastern coun-"tries." It must be remembered that the fields of France are not like England, divided into large estates, controlled by men of princely incomes. Most of these peasants own the few acres they till. "Requisition has been 'made upon us," they state, with a blunt, pathetic plainness, "not only for food, but horses, cattle, sheep-every living and consumable thing in our possession; all stock has been swept away, all savings dissipated, and in many cases the head or right hand of the family lies buried on one of the battle fields." The grain stored away for Spring sowing has all been laid under requisition and s gone. In this case, help must come immediately from our farmers in the shape of material for planting. If money is sent, the seed is not there to buy. The Hon. [Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, in commending this matter to the attention of the people, suggests venient stump, ready to be clutched and fired as especially desirable for contribution: "The best local varieties of Spring wheat, of last year's crop-Winter wheat where the other is not attainable; the heaviest and most productive outs, as the 'Excelsion,' 'Swedish," 'Surprise,' or 'Norway;' the most thrifty kinds of barley, and the most prolific varieties of bush-beans. Especial care should be exercised in avoiding seed injured by or containing insects." Besides these, the peasants, in their application, mention peas, carrots, turnips, and potatoes. They are utterly destitute of forage plants, of vetches, corn, and clover.

We have no need to urge this matter on Since the Railroad era, this term may have our people. It is one of those simple texts to our sympathies with France or Prussia, here is a plain fact which thrusts all logic aside The people of our cities are giving generously in money and provisions, but this matter must be left to the farmers and farmers' wives, who can best appreciate the condition of their starving brother in Normandy or Champague, who sees his blood-stained fields waiting to give him food, and has no means to till them. A handful from their plenteons store promptly given now will suffice to give him and his hungry children bread for the coming year. Nor is it a matter of food alone. The peasants of France, a simple, light-hearted, home-living people, who had no part in the inception of the war, have suffered from it the very

Now is the time, if ever, to give to them a gift may serve to remind them what they have just now every reason to forget, that all men are brothers; the common seed sent to them from those to whom they can never give again, with hearty, brotherly kindness, will bear year after year a fairer fruit than it ever bore before-a harvest of kindly thoughts of good-will and of trust in God and in their ellow men. There is no need of rememberng these things, however, or dwelling on them. It is the Elder Brother of these starving men as well as outs to whom belongs the rain and the sunshine, the seed-time and barvest; and when out of this gracious kindness He gave to us our abundance He issued the plain command, "If thine enemy hunger feed him," He left no place for argument.

THE MILITIRY POWERS OF THE PERSI-

Has the President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as expounded by the proper Courts, any right, in time of peace, to use the military forces of the nation in any State without the application or consent of its Legislature or Governor?

The present system of government, under which the Republic has existed nearly a century, should by this time have become, one would think, so well known-certainly, in a matter of such primary and vital importance -that its prominent men could never need to ask such a question, or fail to answer it correctly when asked. Yet in the recent debate on the Deficiency bill, and in the latest messages of the Governors of New-York and Pennsylvania, we have most abundant evidence to the contrary. In the debate in Congress, Mr. Randall said :

"I am a living witness to the fact that United States arines were brought to the polls in my District without any authority of law, and without any request of the Governor of the State, as provided by the Constitution

In the same debate, Gen. Logan, while aserting he did not believe the President had used any power in his hands beyond what the law has authorized him to do," stated:

"And I will say, too, that the way I understand the es not give the President any right to send the rmy or the navy into the States in time of peace, in or der to execute the civil law, except upon the request of the Legislature of the State, or of the Gevernor, in the absence of the Logislature."

And then we have the Governors of New-York and Pennsylvania emulating each other in their condemnation of the action taken by the President in the use of the land and naval forces at the recent elections. Gov. Geary

"The employment of U. S. troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State Governments, has reently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign ights of the States which was not contemplated by founders of the General Government. . . . At the est October election, U. S. troops were stationed in Philsdelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the elecon laws. This was done without the consent, or even the knowledge, of the civil authorities of either the City or the State. . . . . The proper and only time for

of the Common wealth is exhausted, and their aid is law-

fully required." This is said with reference to the enforcement of an Act of Congress which the U. S. Circuit Court has pronounced constitutional. The prevailing idea which underlies the opinions of the statesmen above mentioned is evidently that of the exclusive sovereignty of the State-the right to give or withhold its military at its pleasure. It is, in fact, the old political heresy of the South; the same that caused Fort Sumter to be fired upon, that paralyzed the U. S. Government under Buchanan, caused Lincoln's proclamation to be scoffed at by the Governor of Kentucky, and the Southern officers to quit the army when their States seceded. Article IV., Section 4, of

the Constitution says: The United States shall guarantee to every State in his Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on applicaon of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic vio-

The Act of Congress of February 28, 1795, passed during Washington's Administration,

SDVS: Section 1. "That whenever the United States shall be avaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion, from any foreign nation, or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State, or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer, or officers, of the militla as he shall think proper. And in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on applica tion of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State, or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to sup-

press such insurrection." SEC. 2. "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in ay State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of Judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be awful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combina-tions, and to couse the laws to be duly executed."

The Act of Congress of March 3, 1807, passed during the Administration of President Jeffer-

son, prescribed:

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws, either of the United States or of any individual tiate or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, or the same purpose, such part of the land or naval orea of the United States as shall be judged necessary. This Act of 1795 came before the U. S. Supreme Court while presided over by Chief Justice Marshall, in 1820, in the case of Houston agt. Moore (5 Wheaton's Rep., p. 15), and Mr. Justice Washington, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: "The President's orders may be given to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, or to any militia officer he may think proper." Mr. Justice Johnson, in delivering a concurring opinion in this case, said (page 37); "Historically it is known that the Act of 1795 was passed with a view to a state of things then existing in the interior of Pennsylvania, when it became probable that the President of the United States would have to exert the authority of the General Government immediately on detached portions of the officers of the militia of the Union to aid in States." Later, in 1827, the United States erty ? Supreme Court, in the case of Martin agt. Mott (13 Wheaton's Rep., p. 19), again ruled that "the Act of 1795, which confers power on the President to call forth the militia, in certain exigencies, is a constitutional law, and the President is the exclusive and final judge whether the exigency has arisen." Mr. Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said (page 37): "The Act of 1795 is not confined in its operation to cases of refusal to obey the orders of the President in time of public war. On the contrary, that act authorizes the President to call forth the Recently, in 1869, Judge of the New-York State Court of Appeals, white delivering the opinion of that highly agt. Campbell (40 N. Y. Rep., p. 136), used this

"Congress, by the Act of Feb. 28, 1795, gave full power o the President to call forth the militia of the States for he purposes stated, to serve for three months, and by the of July 10, 1962, the time was extended to nine nonths. The President is made the sole judge whether he exigency has arisen; and this call may be made by the President upon the State Executive, or by orders to

It is plain from these acts and decisions, 1.) that when the laws of the State are obstructed, when there is domestic violence, and the State is not, in the judgment of its Legislature or Governor, able to enforce them with its own power, and applies to the United States into it the militia of the adjoining States; and 2.) that where the question is either one of external danger or of resistance to the laws of the United States, the Governors are but the President's subordinates, and have no part whatever but such as he may assign them. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the country, and he can legally and constitutionally exercise his authority as such without the consent or concurrence of any official whatsoever.

JERSEY LEGISLATION.

The Eric Railway Company holds a lease of two lines of road between Paterson and Jersey City, subject of course to the conditions of their charters. In these charters the tolls upon freight are carefully limited, and under the legal rates the Eric Company is understood to have earned about 8 per cent on the capital invested. Not satisfied with this, the company has increased the tolls to an enormous amount, in defiance of the law, the illegal tax levied in this manner upon the merchants of Paterson amounting to about \$600,000 a year. The law imposes a penalty of \$100 for each overcharge. A number of suits were brought to recover this fine, and the agents of Messrs. Fisk & Gould met them by pushing a bill through the Legislature providing that the payment of a single penalty in a penal action should be a bar to the recovery of any further penalty for the same offense. The effect of this was that after paying one fine of \$100 the company could continue its lawless exactions with impunity, and about 70 suits were thrown out of court. In other words, it left Messrs. Fisk & Gould at liberty to buy for \$100 the privilege of breaking the law as much as they pleased, and of course they were swift to take advantage of it. Comment is unnecessary upon such a monstrous abuse of legislation. If the freight tolls were too low, as the Erie Company pretends, why not ask authority to raise them? That we could understand. But selling a company the privilege of breaking the law is a mere burlesque upon justice.

A bill to repeal the shameful and absurd act of 1869 recently came before the Senate at distract us in this city. Unless the unrelenting hardships of a pioneer's lot in one-tenth of U. S. military forces to intervance will be when the power | Trenton. While it was under discussion, one of

Mr. Fisk's Senators proposed an amendment to the effect that nothing in the repealer should be construed to effect the Erie Railway Company. This was too preposterously outrageous for serious consideration, and was easily defeated. Last Tuesday the bill came to a vote, and was lost, lacking only one of the necessary two-thirds, while several Senators were absent. On Wednesday a reconsideration was moved in a full Senate, and the friends of honest legislation were mortified to find that Mr. Fisk commanded a clear majority of five. We beg that the voters of New-Jersey, irrespective of party, will pay partieular attention to the record of this affair. It is not a political question in any sense; it is a matter of public morality, and perhaps we ought to add, of personal honesty. We do not assume, however, to judge the moral accountability of any of these gentlemen; but we risk nothing in saying that no man who votes Mr. Fisk a prospective indulgence to violate the law is fit to be a Senator. The members of the New-Jersey Senate whom the Eric Railway Company has secured are Messrs. Adams, Banghart, Beesley, Belden, Bettle, Bird, Edsall, Hopkins, Irick, Jarrard, Nixon, N. D. Taylor, and Wiley.

## WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?

A communication from a well-informed correspondent gives further and very suggestive particulars respecting the accounts of the Erie Company, to which Mr. Southmayd invited the attention of the Assembly Railroad Committee on Wednesday. When Messrs, Fisk and Gould obtained control of the road the total amount of common stock was \$25,111,210.. In three years they issued \$58,425,700 additional. Now. they had no power to create new stock direcitly; but they claimed authority under a provision of the general railroad act to raise money by the issue of bonds to complete the building and equipment of the road, while another provision of the same act authorized the holders of such bonds to convert them, at their option, into stock. It was by this device that the market was flooded with Erie shares, and the Directory enabled to issue as much as it needed to maintain itself in power. The convertible bonds, it will be observed, might only be issued in order to raise money to complete and equip the road. The accounts filed and equip the road. The accounts filed annually in the office of the State Engineer annually in the office of the state of the state Committee and the the Claiman certified to make the the Claiman ce rectly; but they claimed authority under a and Surveyor are required to show exactly how much has been spent for these purposes, in which the managers include all improvements of the permanent way, and the cost of all manner of additions and repairs to the rollingstock, buildings, &c. Let us compare their own statement of the expenditure for these purposes with the amount of bonds issued under pretense of covering it:

1868. 1869. 1870. Increase of steek........\$21,191,000 \$92,234,500 \$5.000,000 Cost of road and equipment, 7,238,856 8,815,323 8,813,628

In three years the increase of stock has been \$58,425,700; the cost of improvements supposed to have authorized such an addition to the capital was only \$24,097,903; during the Fall capacity. Let it be understood that he capital was only \$24,097,903; during the Fall capacity. Let it be understood that he capital was for us in the Fall capacity. same time a decrease of \$2,555,933 was effected | in in the debt; allowing for which, we have no less than \$31,171,950 of stock whereof Messrs. Fisk and Gould give no account whatever. Is it any wonder that the stockholders are clamthe execution of the laws of the United orous to know what has become of their prop-

> In 18tt, Great Britain raised £21,818,845 by duties ochica Ragio, Feb. D To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: We believe in Protection, but are unable to meet the seeming argument of the above statement. Will you please give us your views and help your REPUBLICAN.

Nor-York, Feb. 23, 1871. Remarks.-We greatly desire to treat all men courteously; but why will they provoke us by such talk as the above?

Our present Congress, a few months since, abelished the duties previously charged upon militia to suppress insurrections and to en- a great number of articles, allowing them to his force the laws of the United States in times | be henceforth imported free. What had that o do with Free Trade or Protection? And what conceivable "argument" regarding Protection can "Republican" suppose to be dedurespectable Court, in the case of The People cible from the fact that more Revenue was

obtained from fewer than from many articles? We have repeatedly had Revenue Tariffsoften, for years in succession-but none of them ever afforded nearly so much Revenue as our present Protective Tariff, which was denounced on its passage by Free-Traders as calculated to destroy our Revenue from Imports by stopping importation. Time proved them mistaken. Now, they seem to favor large additions to the Free-List. We made such last Sammer; but they are no better satisfied since than they were before. They are predetermined not to be satisfied by aught that we can do; and a "Republican" may wisely give them a wide berth, and look rather to for aid, the President is empowered to send his friends than his adversaries for Economic suggestions.-[Ed.

> British audiences are not believed to be especially fastidious in the matter of dramatic legs, notwithstanding that an officer of Her Majesty's household is charged with the supervision of the skirts of the ballet; but a cause has recently been tried in an English county court which indicates that the proprieties are at least so far respected that an inquiry whether they have been violated is deemed fit occupation for the high tribunals of justice. Mdlle. La Ferté, the leader of a French cancan troupe, sued the proprietor of the Oxford Music Hall, at Brighton, for breach of contract in discharging her before the end of her engagement. It was alleged that this company of bounding nymphs had been recommended as "the only one which could draw the most modest of audiences;" but the most modest of audiences apparently did not prove remunerative, for the manager complained that the dancing was not sufficiently in the French style, or as one witness tersely expressed it, "the dresses were very pretty, but not indecent enough." As Mdlle, La Ferté refused to make the costumes either lower at the top or higher at the bottom, she and her young ladies were discharged, and an action was brought to recover salary for the whole term of the engagement and damages for injury to professional reputation. The jury gave a verdict for the salary without damages. That result they must have reached we suppose by finding that the dancing was quite improper enough to satisfy any reasonable public, and that it was no injury to Madamoiselle's reputation to be called modest.

The Appeal to American friends of Poland, issued in the name of Count Plater and published by us this morning, needs but few words of commendation. The oppressors of Poland, not satisfied with the destruction of the monarchy, have for years endeavored to efface the records of Polish history, blot out all memory of the heroic nationality, suppress the language, and stifle all the grand associations which are capable of keeping alive the love of liberty in the hearts of the conquered people. To defeat this project, the Polish patriots have founded in the neutral territory of Switzerland a national museum of Polish history, literature and art. The first gifts to this institution came from the United States, and we are satisfied that abundant donations will continue to be sent from the same source. Information respecting the museum will be cheerfully furnished by M. Walker Cook, No. 95 Hudson-st., Ho-

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL,

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COM-MITTEE-REVISION OF THE ROLLS—ANSWER TO THE STATE COMMITTEE'S CHARGES—THE SPECIAL REPORT ADOPTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening in the Rooms at Fifth ave, and Twenty spond at. Sinclair Tousey occupied the chair in the absence of the Prest dent, Horace Greeley. There was a very full attendance of delegates. After the rending of the minutes, and when the Chairman asked if there were any objections to their approval, Mr. Dawson rose and said he wished to have them amended by striking out the word "nummmous" in regard to the adoption of the address of the Committee in reply to the charges of the State Committee. The Secretary maintained that when the question of objec-tion was put by the Chairman no person said a word. Mr. Conover-If the gentleman falled to give express

sion to his objections to the adoption of that address, no matter what his intentions were, I think we can take no notice of his objection.

Mr. Dawson—I declare that I distinctly voted "No."

The Chairman-Well, if there are no further objections, the minutes will be adopted as read. The motion was carried by an overwholming majority. The Committee on Rules, through Mr. Conover, reported progress. Gen. Cochrane-The Committee appointed at the last meeting of this General Committee had the matter to

ferred to them in charge, and have examined, under ad-

visement of all parties interested, the rolls of the first

in this place; all individuals of every complexion were at liberty to be present, and there was quite an attendance. The rolls were inspected, each having been handed to the Committee: there were no charges made against a single name upon any of the rolls, and they all appeared to have the certificates of the three Inspectors appointed under the rule of organization of the Convention of 1869, to represent the interests of the three divisions this organization and the Twenty Lind and Twentyeighth-st, organizations-which are supposed to be the

tise that all interested in the examination of the rolls of the next ten districts appear at this place on Monday next, at 8 o'clock, When we shall proceed; and we propose to proceed with

and most carefully considered above to charges of those more than twelve apostics, seemed to have buried their heads under t-self-deception in drawing up the paper that a communication from the Committee, but a long and there arose the tail of the anima

reason to believe, gentlemen, that the Committee will then take some definite action which will bring us to our trumps, if we hold any, and I think we hold the most in the pack. I think then, it will be time enough to print that address when the Committee shall have put us in the position of defendants by some act of theirs (applians), a position of defendants by some act of theirs (applians), a position they have not yet placed us in. In the early part of this address, it necesses the malcontents with conspiring with the State Committee, Now, I presume hearly every gentleman here in his heart believes that to be true, but there is no evidence to the public, none before us, that the State Committee has been a party, as yet, to have conspiracy against this organization, and I submit, with all pespect, to the gunlis motion to print in the manner he proposes until after that State Committee shall have held its next session, and read the report of its Sub-Committee, which will, before the General Committee meets, hold a conference with our Sub-Committee. At that the plan which the Sub-Committee may have, up to a certain time, intended to have submitted to the General State Committee, may be modified and changed, and therefore render unnecessary any attack on the port of the General Committee against the State Committee. We want to place ourselves so fair and square on the record as regards our conduct with the State Committee that no man can take us to task and ask us why it should be so. We want to take no position which we shall be compelled to back down from No harm can come to us for a week, and after that we can hold a special meeting, and make such further roly to the command of the State Committee as in our judyment may seem best. It is for these reasons I hope the motion to print will not be pressed. I am not speaking against the general drift of the report. I approve it. I object to the publication of it in the manner proposed by my colleggue as premature.

Erastus F. Brown—I do not think it is necessary for us

iv colleggin as premature. Erastus F. Brown-I do not think it is necessary for us brassas of improper phrases—for instance, to charge hem with "rottenness." I don't think it is dignified in is to do so. I think that as a committee representing the Republican party of the City and County of New-York we can afford to be dignified in an our countions, and to use language which is appropriate not believe that the State Central Committee is c. I do not believe the charges which have been against the State Central Committee in that does I don't believe that those charges which have been to the State Central Committee are well founded. I don't believe that these charges which have been made to the State Central Committee are well founded. I believe they are made by malconients for the purpose of rendering their action adverse to us. This Committee represents the Republican party of the City of New-York, and I believe they are well represented here, but I also believe that the Republican party are well represented in the State Central Committee. Let us reserve our charges of corruption and of rotten-ness against the State Committee. While I hape that the report will be accepted, I also hope that it will be referred back to the Committee to be modified in this respect. Nine-tenths of the report is admirable, but the other one-tenth I think is objectionable as to the language used, and I should very much regret to have it go forth.

other one clean I should very much regret to have it go forth.

Mr. Ritterband—In making the motion I did not couple with it any provision that the report should be immediately printed. My suggestion was that it should be immediately printed. My suggestion was that it should be referred to the Printing Committee, and by them be printed and circulated. But with regard to the innel said nothing. The suggestion of my colleague is a good one. But while I withdraw that pertion of the motion, it is well for us to understand exactly the position we occupy, and the position the Committee stands in as regards ourselves. Their course is admendy stands in as regards ourselves. Their course is admendy stands in as regards ourselves. Their course is admendy stands in as regards ourselves. Their course is admendy stands in as regards ourselves, their course is admended to committee should be expected to sneeze when the State Committee takes shuff. But in deference to the opinions of gentlemen I will withdraw the latter sportion of my motion, and move simply the adoption of the Eport.

Gen. Cochrane—I wish to comment, upon a few of the propositions taken by the gentlemes criticising the report. Now, Sir, our controversy, though with dissificted Republicans, is tried before the tribinal of the Republican electors of the State of New-York. It is to them that we make our appeal, and mot to State Committee. It must be so understood by gentleme I fithey would properly act. In this case these charges are regreated as every town and hamlet of this cross land. It must be so understood by gentlement properly act. In this case these charges a every town and hamlet of this broad land.

purity of this Committee, [Applause.] I do what others may ask, but for one I will speak what others may ask, but for one I will speak less, and from the precincts of this Committee, and will force of its authority, so long as reason, mands itself. [Applause,] It is not simply who be the victor in the controversy between State Committee and this Committee. State Committee we shall live to all time, in the mis honest men, corrupt, impure, as we are choy them to be. No, Sir; we intend to refinte this che ize the City